DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA, July 26, 1910.

THE MILK TEST ACT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During the past two or three years, numerous complaints have been received respecting the inaccuracy of the glassware used in connection with the Babcock milk test. A prominent creamery owner sent in a 50 per cent cream test bottle in which the marking showed an error of 10 per cent.

The Chief of the Dairy Division and other members of the staff connected with the cow testing work, have found a large number of test bottles with incorrect graduation, the error in some cases being as much as ·6 per cent.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario have by resolution asked for legislation to provide protection against the injustice which may arise from the use of this inaccurate glassware.

In view of these facts, the Minister asked Parliament at the last session to pass a law for the proper regulation of this important matter. The law is based on the same principle as that which relates to the inspection of weights and measures.

The full text of the 'Milk Test Act' and the regulations thereunder are reproduced herein for general information.

It will be observed that the Act comes into force on January 1, 1911.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, has intimated that he will be in a position to receive glassware for verification at any time after October 1 next. This will give ample time to have all test bottles and pipettes now in use verified before January 1, 1911, after which date no unauthorized test bottles or pipettes may be used.

Remittances to cover fees should be in the form of postal notes or express money orders, and payable to the 'Department of Inland Revenue.' Postage stamps cannot be accepted.

9-10 EDWARD VII., CHAPTER 59.

An Act to provide for the Testing of Glassware used in connection with Milk Tests.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Milk Test Act.*

2. Every test bottle, pipette and measuring glass used in connection with the testing of milk or cream shall be tested for accuracy of measurement and accuracy

of the per cent scale marked thereon, by such persons and at such places as are designated by the Governor in Council, and if found to be accurate shall be ineffaceably marked in the manner provided by regulations made under this Act.

2. No other test bottle, pipette or measuring glass shall be so marked, nor shall any unauthorized person mark any test bottle, pipette or measuring glass used in connection with the testing of milk or cream in an manner which would indicate that it is accurate in accordance with this Act or with any regulation made thereunder.

3. No person shall sell or offer to sell any test bottle, pipette, or measuring glass used in connection with the testing of milk or cream unless it has been so tested and marked accurate.

4. No person shall use any test bottle, pipette or measuring glass in connection with the testing of milk or cream, if such testing is for the purpose of determining the value or the relative value of the said milk or cream, unless such test bottle, pipette, or measuring glass has been tested and marked accurate as provided by this Act.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to burettes or measures used in connection with the Babcock milk test for the measuring of sulphuric acid.

6. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the operation and enforcement of this Act, and may, by such regulations, establish fees for the verification of the apparatus therein referred to and also provide for the imposition of penalties not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence against this Act or against any regulation made thereunder.

2. Such regulations shall be in force from the date of their publication in *The Canada Gazette*, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

7. This Act shall come into force by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by section 7 of an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, chaptered 59, and intituled 'An Act to provide for the testing of glassware used in connection with milk tests,' it is enacted that the said Act shall come into force by proclamation of our Governor in Council.

Now know ye, that by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we do hereby proclaim and direct that the said Act shall come into force upon, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our trusty and well beloved the Honourable Désiré Girouard, Senior Judge of our Supreme Court of Canada, and Administrator of the Government of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of our reign.

By command.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
The 29th day of June, 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas by section 6 of *The Milk Test Act* it is provided as follows:—

'The Governor in Council may make regulations for the operation and enforcement of this Act, and may by such regulations, establish fees for the verification of the apparatus therein referred to and also provide for the imposition of penalties not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence against this Act or against any regulation made thereunder.'

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the above cited provisions of the said Act, to make the following regulations, to come into force on the date of their publication in *The Canada Gazette*:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The duty of verifying the glassware which comes under the provisions of *The Milk Test Act* is hereby assigned to the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

2. All test bottles, pipettes, or measuring glasses, used in connection with the testing of milk or cream, except skim-milk bottles and the tubes used in connection with the apparatus known as the 'Oil Test Churn,' shall be forwarded, *charges prepaid*, to the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for the purpose of verification.

3. All glassware sent for verification shall be received and returned at the owner's risk.

4. All glassware sent for verification must be perfectly clean on both the inside and outside surfaces.

5. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures shall cause each bottle, pipette or measuring glass that is found correct within an error of one-tenth per cent, plus or minus, to be ineffaceably marked with the outline of a crown, having within it the initial letter of the reigning sovereign, and any such glassware not being found correct within the error herein specified, he shall cause to be destroyed without compensation to the owners thereof.

6. The fee for the verification of milk test glassware shall be 5 cents for each test bottle, pipette or measuring glass, which amount shall be forwarded to the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, with each consignment of glassware to be verified.

7. Packages containing glassware for verification must be plainly addressed, and bear the sender's name and post office address, thus:—

To the Standards Branch,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

From John Jones,
Montreal, Que.

8. A memorandum in the following form shall be inclosed with the glassware in each package:—

Milk Test Glassware.

To the Standards Branch,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—Please receive herewith the following milk test glassware for verification.

Number of Pieces.	Description.	Fees.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Inclosed please find.....in payment of fees.

This glassware is to be returned to John Jones, Montreal, Que.

9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of *The Milk Test Act* or the regulations made thereunder, shall be liable, on summary conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

CIRCULAR D. & C. 3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA, December 15, 1910.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CANADIAN TOMATOES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Recent inquiries received at this office would indicate a revival of interest in the question of the possibility of a profitable trade being done in supplying Canadian tomatoes to the markets of Great Britain. There are two points on which prospective shippers or growers have asked for information, viz.:—

(a) Is it possible to land Canadian tomatoes in Great Britain in good condition, and

(b) If so, are the prices high enough at the season of the year when the Canadian supply is available to make shipments profitable?

It will be remembered that in 1897* a considerable quantity of tender fruits, including tomatoes, was shipped by this Branch of the Department of Agriculture to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, with a view of testing the markets and determining the possibilities of the trade. The conclusions of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, under whose direction the shipments were made, were to the effect that tomatoes could be landed, even with the facilities then available, in fairly good condition. Since that time considerable progress has been made in the knowledge pertaining to the refrigeration, handling and shipment of all kinds of tender fruit and there would seem to be no difficulty at present in placing Canadian tomatoes of the right variety on the English market in good, sound, marketable condition.

The second question cannot be so satisfactorily answered, as, at the present time, there does not appear to be a very promising opening for Canadian tomatoes in Great Britain.

However, in order to meet the demand for information on the subject, this circular has been prepared, under my direction, by the Chief of the Extension of Markets Division.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM SHIPMENTS, 1907.

(Condensed from the Experimental Farm Report for 1908.)

In January, 1907, Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, wrote Mr. Findlay, the cargo inspector for this Branch at Glasgow,

*See report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for 1897, Part VII, Page 11.